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## But warns of another Angola

### U.S. pledges to back detente

WASHINGTON, May 26 (R). — U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger today pledged to back detente with the Soviet Union, but warned of another Angola if the Soviet Union was given by Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami. [See story on page 6].

The New British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Crosland, said: "We have made it plain to the Soviet government that the continuing credibility of detente depends on the restraint and responsibility of all states in their approach to crises outside Europe."

Mr. Crosland, opening the meeting of the CENTO ministerial council, said that East-West detente was indivisible and that detente was not possible without security.

"Detente does not stop in Europe. It cannot be insulated against behaviour outside Europe which violates its spirit," he said.

Dr. Kissinger, supported Mr. Crosland and said peace was indivisible. He added that the advocacy of coexistence in one part of the world cannot be coupled with disruptive conduct in another.

Dr. Kissinger also assured the alliance that America would stand by its friends regardless of which party won the November presidential election.

Several delegates expressed concern about the Lebanese civil war.

Dr. Kissinger voiced hopes that the election of a new president in Lebanon would begin a process of reconciliation between warring factions, and urged outside powers to "practice their utmost restraint in an already difficult situation."

The CENTO ministerial council is also considering annual reports from its military, economic and other specialist committees. There is no CENTO command and military assistance is provided mainly on a bilateral basis.

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U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger addresses the meeting in London Wednesday. Seated, from left, are Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami, Pakistan's Rafi Raza, Britain's Anthony Crosland, and Turkey's Secretary-General Umit Haluk Bayulken. (AP wirephoto).

## body wins something primary contests

IN the Democratic primaries, yesterday's primary front-runner Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia, coasted to victory in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, but was crushed by Senator Frank Church in Idaho and Oregon and by Edmund "Jerry" Brown, Governor of neighbouring California, in Nevada.

Commenting on yesterday's results Mr. Ford said during a campaign tour of California last night that he now had "good momentum."

"I know I am the underdog, but sometimes the underdogs win," he said.

Mr. Carter came up with easy victories in the three southern states where his only serious rival was George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, who had ceased campaigning in earnest two months previously.

Mr. Church's victory in Idaho surprised no-one, since he represents that state in the U.S. Senate, but his Oregon win was less easily explained.

Mr. Carter now has 900 of the 1,500 delegate votes needed to secure his party's nomination at its convention in New York, but he was beginning to appear more vulnerable at the hands of late-comers Church and Brown, and his opponents, many of whom are influential in the West.

(Continued on page 6)

## Edde incident seems to boost hopes for Sarkis peace efforts

BEIRUT, May 26 (Agencies) — Rival political leaders today condemned the attempted assassination of National Bloc Party leader Raymond Edde, strengthening hopes that they will support efforts by President-elect Elias Sarkis to bring Lebanon's warring factions to the conference table.

Beirut radio, controlled by the leftwing, said today: "It is believed that the attempt on Mr. Edde's life has brought the political dimite to a point where politicians are bypassing their differences to concentrate on patriotism and genuine democracy."

"The incident may become a turning point towards ending the present bloody conflict."

Whatever progress Mr. Sarkis is able to make towards reconciling the demands of the rival groups in Lebanon, Syria's role here remains a key factor.

Syria is under a variety of conflicting pressures over the thousands of Syrian-led troops sent into Lebanon to help bring peace there.

The decision on whether to withdraw these forces, as the Lebanese left and the commando movement would like, could vitally affect Mr. Sarkis' attempts to settle the Lebanese crisis at the conference rather than on the Beirut held by predominantly Moslem leftists.

The first encounter of the two leaders took place a week ago in the presence of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

President Suleiman Franjeh, who has yet to announce when he will resign, returned to his residence at Kfour today in the Christian held mountains after a brief trip to his summer residence at Ehdan in northern Lebanon, on a radio station controlled by his partisans reported.

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## France denies U.S. role in Lebanon troops offer

PARIS, May 26 (AFP). — France's offer to send peace-keeping troops to Lebanon was made without consulting the United States at all, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues emphasised today.

Although President Valery Giscard d'Estaing gave details about the offer in reply to questions by U.S. newsmen while in the United States last week, Mr. Sauvagnargues already had offered to send troops in a speech in parliament on May 6, he said in a radio interview.

It was "completely inaccurate, completely biased, to claim that the offer was first announced in the United States," he told Radio Monte Carlo. "It is not true at all."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said there was no question of sending soldiers unless three conditions were met: "A request from Lebanon's new President, assent of all interested factions in Lebanon, and assent of interested Arab countries as well."

He assured parliament today that France was only proposing to "cooperate in setting up a cease-fire disposition" on the lines of the U.N. peace-keeping forces.

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## OPEC ministers gather in Bali

BALI, Indonesia, May 26 (R) — Ministers of oil producing nations gathered today in this island paradise, now under tight security, for a meeting to decide on the price of their exported oil as of July 1.

The ministers of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will study a confidential experts' report which recommends a substantial price increase, according to informed sources, who add the ministers are unlikely to approve a big price rise because of the still shaky economic situation in several industrialised countries; they could even hold current prices steady until the end of the year, the sources believe.

The formal meeting opens tomorrow.

OPEC raised petroleum prices by 10 per cent last September and then froze prices for nine months to enable the world economy to recover from the 1974 recession.

There is pressure for a moderate increase to compensate partly for inflation, which has cut the real buying power of the oil exporters since the last price rise.

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## Turkish, Greek Cypriots meet

NICOSIA, May 26 (R). — Negotiators for the two sides in the Cyprus dispute will have their first direct contact in more than three months tomorrow when they meet on the "green line" here dividing the Turkish from the Greek Cypriots.

The meeting, arranged to discuss humanitarian matters, will be at a neutral site and under United Nations auspices. Observers thought it possible that substantive matters could be touched upon, but U.N. officials were not optimistic about this.

## Identity, motives of Tel Aviv bomb man remain a mystery

VIENNA, May 26 (R). — Police investigating Tuesday's Tel Aviv airport blast have confirmed that the man killed by a bomb in his own suitcase was travelling under a false identity.

Detectives here today said Hugo Mueller, the real owner of the Dutch passport used by the youth to fly from Vienna to Israel, had contacted police in Holland to say the document had been lost or stolen.

The development deepened the mystery of the explosion, which killed the fair-haired hippy and an Israeli security guard.

Police in Austria, Holland and Israel are now puzzling over the identity of the long-haired traveller, blown to bits yesterday when his suitcase was snapped open.

Austrian security authorities said they were urgently hunting for an Arab man with a Kuwaiti passport who had stayed with the youth in a Vienna hotel.

Informed sources said today's disclosures appeared to suggest a carefully worked out plan for the attack, probably involving a guerrilla group with international links.

Public security director Robert Danzinger named the Kuwaiti as Khaled Mohammed Al Katamai, and said he spent Monday night in a hotel in Vienna's Josefstadt district together with the man named as Hugo Mueller.

The two men arrived together and occupied adjacent rooms.

Police who searched all departing passengers and inspected hand luggage were unable to recall Mueller specifically, but said all checks had been carried out normally.

Herr Danzinger said he did not believe it was possible for strangers to penetrate the Vienna airport and put extra luggage on board a departing aircraft.

"The two policemen who opened his luggage were questioned immediately and remembered him very well," Herr Danzinger told a press conference at the airport.

"They found washing things, shoes, clothes and a triple-headed electric razor which was taken out and inspected."

Israeli newspapers blamed the attack on the "tolerant" attitude of West European countries to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The independent Haaretz said the Austrian government must check whether the PLO had friends among security personnel or airport employees.

The Austrian foreign ministry reacted sharply following Israeli press allegations that Austria was negligent over security.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, security men investigating the suitcase explosion at Ben Gurion airport tried today to establish whether the young man who died was a suicide bomber or an unwitting accomplice to guerrillas.

A third theory was that the passenger who Israel said spoke with "an authentic German accent" was smuggling the explosives.

Security sources here discounted rumours that he was the wanted international guerrilla known as "Carlos."

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## Waldheim: Talks tackle all important matters

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The observer force's present six-month mandate ends at the end of May, and Mr. Waldheim was invited here to discuss the subject by President Hafez Assad.

The Secretary General, who was due to return to New York tomorrow evening, made a similar trip here just before the mandate came up for renewal in November last year.

Syrian leaders have been anxious to link the presence of U.N. troops with progress towards a political settlement of the Middle East conflict, but the Israelis consistently refuse to allow any conditions to be attached to the mandate's renewal.

On the conclusion of the first round of talks with President Assad Wednesday, Dr. Waldheim announced to reporters that the talks had "tackled all important matters."

Talks will be resumed Thursday morning.

Dr. Waldheim will make a one-hour stop-over in Belgrade Thursday on his way back from Damascus to New York, officials said today.

During the refuelling halt, Mr. Waldheim will have talks with Yugoslav Foreign Ministry officials.

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BIRTHDAY BOY — Yugoslav President Tito, with his wife at his side, cuts his 84th birthday cake in Belgrade Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

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## Price of justice

The general air of relaxed anticipation that surrounds this week's meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Bali is indicative of how much progress has in fact been made on what is sweepingly called the new world economic order.

It is no loss to be done with the shrill warnings about the catastrophic effects an oil price increase will have on the international economy. Where last year and the year before an OPEC ministerial meeting would have been ushered in with a chorus of lamentations, threats and blasts from leaders in the industrial world, this year there is little of this, and rightly so. It has generally been understood by all that the sharp increase in the price of OPEC oil since 1973 has simply aggravated an already ailing international economic system. It is similarly appreciated today that the OPEC posted price of \$11.51 per barrel of Arabian light marker crude oil is in line with the real market value of oil, both as a fuel and a raw material for the petrochemical industry. If one is talking about the comparative economic and societal costs of other fuels — such as coal, shale rock, nuclear power or solar energy — it also becomes clear that the current price of oil is justified by the free market forces of supply and demand.

On top of this, however, it is good to be done away with the scare stories about how the oil price increases would bring the international economic order crashing down on us all. The argument has been that higher priced oil would shake the world economy to its foundations. But if this is true, it confirms what the oil producers have been saying — that the world economy to its foundations. But if this is true, it confirms what the oil producers have been saying — that the world economy to its foundations. But if this is true, it confirms what the oil producers have been saying — that the world economy to its foundations.

This debate has been shelved by the decisive OPEC moves to raise oil prices from their level of around \$2 a barrel in 1972 to their level of \$11.51 today. The world's economies have not crashed, though they may have wavered a little. The manner in which most of the industrialised nations' economies have bounced back this year is adequate proof of the resilience and depth of those economies. So now that the OPEC ministers are gathering again to discuss a new oil price increase, we hear little of the old rancor from the industrial states.

This is testament to the viability and the justice of the movement among Third World states to bring about what is called the new world economic order. A cardinal principle of this order is that commodity-exporting states must control the production and prices of their commodities, and the OPEC states have provided a vivid example of how this can be done. They have also shown that full control of one's natural resources brings a strong element of responsibility to bear upon the producing countries. It is in the best interests of the commodity producers to maintain order in international commodity markets — order in prices as well as production and sales levels.

As the OPEC ministers in Bali consider new price levels for oil, they are motivated primarily by the fact that the prices of the manufactured industrial products imported from the world's industrial states (the West) have generally been increasing by about ten per cent on average over the past year. With the eroding factor of international inflationary pressures on the billions of dollars some OPEC states have in accumulated currency reserves, it becomes pressing that the price of oil be raised to maintain the purchasing power of current export revenues as well as of money in the bank. This is a fact that has been appreciated at last in the industrial world, and this is why there is little of the wailing of past years about the inevitability of a new oil price increase. This is also a lesson in the dynamics of the interrelationships among the economies of the Third World and industrial world's systems, and a harbinger of the economic justice that can be applied to all nations if all nations act reasonably and honestly.



"All this can be yours if you keep your mouth shut till after election."

## King receives new cables of congratulation

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received new cables of congratulation from heads of states throughout the world on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

Jordan's Ambassador to the U.S. Abdallah Salah Tuesday evening held a reception on that occasion at the Madison Hotel in Washington, D.C. The reception was attended by high ranking U.S. government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

A similar reception was given by Jordan's ambassador to Bahrain.

## IDB asked to share in Housing Bank capital

AMMAN. — The Minister of Finance Salem Masa'deh sent a message to the Head of the Board of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Jeddah, sources here said Wednesday.

The message is an invitation to the IDB to participate in the capital of the Jordanian Housing Bank.

The message included full information on the Housing Bank and its role in economic and social development in Jordan.



The Senegalese envoy (left) talks to a JNA reporter in Amman Wednesday. (JNA photo).

## C-in-C opens military exhibition

AMMAN. — The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker Wednesday afternoon opened the Jordanian military exhibition organized by the armed forces in cooperation with the students of the University of Jordan, on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

The exhibit displays many of the weapons used by the army, and which also show the development of the armed forces.

Also exhibited are samples of the national folklore.

The commander-in-chief, accompanied by his wife, was received upon his arrival to the exhibit by the president of the university of Jordan Dr. Abdul Salam Majali and his wife and other university officials.

Present also at the exhibition were the Chief of Staff and his assistants, high ranking military and government officials and members of the diplomatic corps and their wives.

## New Pakistan ambassador arrives

AMMAN. — Pakistan's new ambassador to Jordan Abdul Ghayur arrived here Thursday to assume his new responsibilities.

Mr. Abdul Ghayur is a career diplomat and has served in his country embassies in Tokyo, Rangoon, Kabul, Nairobi and Rabat. He has been Pakistan's ambassador to Tunisia, Philippines Indonesia and Thailand.

## Talhouni receives Soviet delegation

AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Wednesday received the Vice-President and president of the Supreme Soviet, of the Khabardino-Balkar Soviet Socialist Republic who is currently on a visit here at the head of a Soviet delegation.

The Soviet ambassador to Jordan, senior embassy staff and members of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Association attended the meeting.

## Senegal envoy arrives for visit

AMMAN. — The Senegalese Ambassador in Kuwait, Mr. Mustapha Al Sissi, who is also the personal envoy of Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, Wednesday arrived in Amman on a visit during which he will hand His Majesty King Hussein a message from the Senegalese President.

Mr. Sissi said the message is connected with the development of Jordanian-Senegalese relations in particular, and Afro-Arab relations in general.

## Sudanese education team ends visit

AMMAN. — The four member Sudanese education team Wednesday ended a three-day visit to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), it was announced here.

The team was delegated by the Faculty of Education at the University of Khartoum for what was described as working visit to look over the activities of the RSS Education Department in connection with modern mathematics and science curricular projects and RSS activities in general.

The team will leave today for Syria and Iraq for the same purpose.



The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Sherif Zeid (foreground left in beret) is seen Wednesday during the opening of the exhibition at the University.

## Jordan to attend U.N. conference on Human Settlement

AMMAN. — Mr. Hamdallah Al Nabulsi, Director General of the Housing Corporation, will head a four-member Jordanian delegation to the two-week U.N. Conference on Human Settlement to be held in Vancouver, Canada starting May 31, sources here said.

## JVC, Korean firm sign irrigation agreement

AMMAN. — An agreement for the implementation of the North East Ghor Irrigation Project was signed here Wednesday at the Jordan Valley Commission between the Commission and a Korean company.

The project, to be completed in June 1978, will irrigate 27,600 dunums of land by sprinkling using a continuous supply of water from Wadi Arab, Wadi Al Jurm and the Zaqlag Dam. Under the project two dams are also to be built on Wadi Al Arab and Wadi Al Jurm, in addition to a sprinkler irrigation network and asphalt roads in the area.

The cost of the project, whose implementation will take two years, has been estimated at JD 4,280,000. The World Bank will make JD 5 million available for the project and the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund will chip in with JD 600,000.

The agreement was signed by the director of the Jordan Valley Commission Omar Abdullah and the Vice-President of the Korean firm Mr. Park.



Mr. Omar Abdullah, Director of the Jordan Valley Commission (left) signing the irrigation agreement with a Korean firm.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three main Jordanian dailies, Al Rai, Al Dstour and Al Shaab, Wednesday commented on His Majesty King Hussein's speech when he unveiled the memorial monument of the Karamah martyrs at the battle site in the Jordan Valley.

The papers echoed King Hussein's expressed pride in the Jordanian armed forces "with their noble and time-honoured traditions." They also gave prominence to Hussein's assertion that Jordan and Syria are one country and army, and that Jordan is determined to continue its support for the Palestinian people's struggle until they recover their national rights "there beyond the River."

The three papers also reviewed the battle of Karamah in which the Jordan army and Palestinian forces routed, with heavy losses, an Israeli attempt in 1968 to cross the Jordan river. Al Shaab described the battle as the first main turning point in the Arab struggle against the Zionist invasion. It says the myth of the "invincible army" fell once and for ever in that engagement.

King Hussein's speech also figured prominently in the three Syrian newspapers, Al Baath, Al Thawra and Tichrin.

Al Baath headlined the speech "Damascus and Amman put back the things in their true image and shape" insinuating that the two countries were one in the past. Another headline says: "Peace in the area depends on Israel's withdrawal and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights."

In another column, Al Baath

stressed that Arab solidarity is not only a matter welcomed by Syria but a demand for which Syria is working. But the paper defined a framework for the Arab solidarity into which the Arab nation's efforts should be streamlined and coordinated for the extraction of the national rights, and not as a meeting "to yield more concessions to the Israeli enemy."

The paper indicated that was the starting point on which Syria had agreed on for the quadripartite meeting which was due to be held in Riyadh last week. It went on to say that Syria's agreement on the idea of the meeting was subject to one condition only: Discussion of the Sinai agreement with all its outcroppings that led to Egypt being knocked out of the battle, and the subsequent weakening of the Arab position.

Al Baath adds, however, that Syria is eager that Cairo should not become a "maverick sheep," offering "de facto and de jure" concessions to Israel... It says probably Cairo's understanding of the Damascus viewpoint, and its insistence to talk out the outcome of the Sinai agreement, was the reason why the Egyptian leaders asked for the postponement of the meeting.

Finally, the paper emphasises that the difference over the Sinai accord is the basic problem, and any other dialogue beside this is secondary.

Al Nahar of Beirut seems to be taking the position of a wailing woman over a death bed...

It reiterated its complaints of what it called the "suspicious Arab silence over the fighting in Lebanon." The paper charged that the "dirty war in Lebanon broke out by an international, Arab and Lebanese political decision. Among the decision's conditions was that all the parties involved should maintain silence, disregard & connivance." Almost all the Arabs were to blame, it says.

"Lebanon knows them one by one... The Lebanese citizen will not forget that he did not receive from his Arab brethren, who squandered millions on their luxuries, one single box of medicine. Instead, they 'exported' arms to destroy our flesh and earth. But the Curse of the Lebanese Wound would eventually follow them and knock at every Arab door," Al Nahar reproached.

## National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent two cables of congratulation one to President Ja'afar Numairi of Sudan, the other to the Argentinian president, on the occasion of their countries' national days.

● AQABA. — On the occasion of Independence and Army Day, the Aqaba district commissioner Tuesday evening opened a tourism exhibition here organized by the regional committee to encourage tourism.

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Wednesday received the Secretary General of the Syrian People's Council Ismail Hilal and the Council Secretary Khaled Nitham.

● AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Cooperatives Organisation Wednesday held a meeting presided over by its Director General Marwan Doudin to discuss means to encourage cooperative activities.

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## Israeli account of airport bomb incident hard to credit

TEL AVIV, May 26 (R) — Austrian passengers to other destinations said last night they had checked the luggage of a young man at a police checkpoint where their baggage is opened and they allegedly killed by his own trapped bag at Tel Aviv airport and had found no explosives.

Metal detectors are used to hunt for bombs or weapons, but there is no procedure for passengers to identify their luggage on the runway before boarding as at some other airports.

The travel agency employee said Muller booked his flight to Israel a week ago for May 27, then switched the date to May 25 and collected his ticket yesterday, the employee said.

A man, who carried a Dutch passport in the name of Hugo Muller, flew from here to Tel Aviv airport yesterday morning. An Israeli woman security guard also died when the bag exploded.

Vienna travel agency employee who sold Muller his ticket told him as "a jeans-clad man with long blond hair." He came from Holland but had a strong German accent, the employee said.

A senior police officer said the extra-tight security check for Israel-bound flight were carried out with special thoroughness that same morning.

A dead man was carrying the bag in his hand luggage. Another man belonging to him also died in Tel Aviv while being dragged away at the end of the plane.

A third case was blown up by Israeli army engineers, who later it contained no explosives. Baggage searches are carried here on flights to Israel for passengers must check in their bags before departure time.

## Begin calls for Israeli elections

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 26 (R) — Mr. Menachem Begin, leader of the rightwing Likud Party, today called for general elections in September, charging that the present government was incapable of dealing with the country's political and economic problems.

Mr. Begin told the Press Club here that his party yesterday presented to the president of the Knesset a proposed bill to dissolve the house and hold elections on September 7, 14 months before the scheduled date.

Mr. Begin said the occupied West Bank should be annexed by Israel and its Arab inhabitants given the choice of becoming either Israeli citizens or permanent residents without citizen status.



BANQUET MEETING — Egyptian Vice Premier Gammasi (left) shakes hands with Chinese Vice Premier Chen Helien at a banquet in the Egyptians' honour in Peking Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Gammasi back home after fast trip to N. Korea, China

PEKING, May 26 (AFP) — Egyptian Vice-Premier and Minister of War and Military Production, General Mohammad Abdel-Ghani Gammasi, returned home from Peking after a 24-hour stopover in the Chinese capital.

Gen. Gammasi, who was returning from an official visit to North Korea, had no official talks during his brief stay here, according to an Egyptian source.

But a grand banquet was given in his honour last night by Marshal Chen Shi-lien, the Chinese Vice-Premier in charge of military matters.

Gen. Gammasi said in a toast that in order to ensure its security and achieve the liberation of all its territory, Egypt "most strengthen its military capacity."

He continued: "We are determined to do this whatever the sacrifices."

Marshall Chen reaffirmed China's support for the Arab struggle against Israeli Zionism. He declared "As always, the Chinese

something, while Dr. Kissinger in Washington told the Turkish ambassador not to worry, that the U.S. understood.

Disturb may merge into dislike or contempt, as in the official reprimand addressed to Alfred Atherton, a key department official in the Bureau for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Harold Saunders, then one of his top assistants.

Dr. Kissinger severely and publicly reprimanded the men for reading aloud to or giving to Edward Sheehan, a Harvard research fellow, more or less verbatim accounts of his negotiations in the Middle East.

Most people who know the individuals involved are sure they would not have been so accommodating to Mr. Sheehan had Dr. Kissinger not authorized it.

Perhaps the trouble came because Mr. Sheehan proved a better note-taker than anyone had expected, or because Dr. Kissinger found embarrassing the combination of fulsome praise and verbatim texts.

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Most important, the board that hears complaints will in the future be composed of people from outside the department.

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## Despite bombardments, shortages Lebanese hospitals continue mission of mercy

BEIRUT, May 26, (AFP) — Lebanon's sixty or so hospitals and clinics are overflowing with the constant influx of civil war victims who already number 20,000 dead and 30,000 wounded.

In the last 20 days of the hostilities which began 13 months ago, more than 1,000 people have been killed and 1,800 wounded and the situation in the hospitals and clinics has become critical.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Lebanese urgently need food and medical supplies.

In the sixty hospitals and clinics still working — some close to the combat zones, have been forced to close — less than ten are adequately equipped to treat emergency cases.

They are notably the Hospital of the American University of Beirut, the Barbir Hospital, the Makassed Hospital (in the zone controlled by leftwingers), the Hotel-Dieu de France, the Saint Joseph Hospital and the Rizk Hospital (in the Phalangist zone) as well as the Military Hospital which is between the two occupation zones in the Museum quarter.

These hospitals will treat only urgent cases: the badly wounded are operated on immediately, while those with minor injuries must wait hours before entering the operating theatre, kept going by understaffed surgical teams.

As soon as the patients can feed themselves or stand upright they are sent home to free beds for the following waves of wounded.

The situation is aggravated by the exodus of nurses and doctors from Lebanon where there were barely enough to go round before the civil war began.

"We haven't been paid for two months. We work without stop, we are worn out," a nurse in the hospital of the American University said today.

One wing of the American University Hospital has been shut down because of a lack of nursing staff and the hospital is working with only 30 per cent of its normal staff.

Volunteers struggle to make up for the lack of staff, but volunteers are inexperienced. We can only give them a few patients to look after at a time, while the majority of cases are serious and they must be attended by specialists said a source at the American University Hospital.

Extra beds have been put into the rooms of all hospitals. Yet hospitals do not escape the artillery shelling of Beirut's residential quarters and often the wounded have to be carried into the corridors at night when shelling begins.

Supplies are running low although some supplies are coming in from Arab and non-Arab countries and distributed among Lebanon's hospitals.

There is a serious lack of plasma and blood. Large amounts of blood are necessary in operations on people suffering from mortal wounds (which account for the majority of civil war injuries).

The financial situation of the hospitals in the zones under Phalangist control, nine private hospitals in all, is critical. The sick receive free treatment and the medical personnel have not been paid for two months.

The medical situation is much worse in the Phalangist areas than in those under leftwing control.

There are only two neurosurgeons and two heart and chest surgeons in the Phalangist zone. These specialists look after their patients by shuttling between hospitals in the zone.

Meanwhile pharmaceutical supplies in these hospitals are running low and they have already begun to use emergency stocks. The situation improved somewhat with the opening of the International Red Cross centre in Jounie, North of Beirut.

But for convalescent patients — one surgeon puts their number at 20,000 — the choice is either to return to their homes or leave the country.

A large number of Lebanon's civil war wounded are in hospitals in Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Kuwait. But they are only the ones who can afford the journey.

Some groups try to force priority admittance for their wounded, declared a surgeon: "They arrive at the hospital armed to the teeth and force the medical staff to treat their comrades immediately," he added.

That often leads to bitter arguments between armed members of different or rival organisations. Friends and parents bring their weapons with them when visiting the wounded which leads the majority of hospitals to post armed guards at the entrances or to put up signs reading:

"To civil and military comrades: Leave your weapons here before entering — in a case of refusal, the weapons will be confiscated."

In the areas without hospitals dispensaries have been set up to give first aid to civilians wounded by the shelling.

In the majority Muslim quarter of Nabaa which is encircled by the Phalangists and frequently bombed, a team of volunteers from the organisation "Medecins sans Frontieres" (Doctors without Frontiers) have been working without let up since November.

That would be a significant worry, said Gen. Eytan, commander of Israeli forces near the Syrian and Lebanese borders.

Regulars of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), guerrilla forces of Fateh, Saika, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and a number of splinter groups were all in Lebanon now, Gen. Eytan said.

## Lack of confidence heralds decline of Kissinger's empire?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger still has some ardent supporters. But they are being edged by a tide of criticism.

Even signs that Dr. Kissinger's personal State Department are falling apart.

The secretary's most distinguished Joseph J. Sisco, will be leaving July to become president of American University.

Art S. Ingersoll, a former former executive, resigned end of March to go back to his business.

But Sonnenfeldt, the department's chief of staff, has been making inquiries about his retirement just in case he should decide to leave later this year.

These changes may be seen as no more than the shifting and turning to be expected at the end of an administration.

There are other indications Kissinger is in trouble with Congress, and the State Department morale is low.

A few points critics and supporters agree: "Henry" has produced one of the most (perhaps most) brilliant diplomats the world has produced. He and Richard Nixon were responsible for some

remarkable achievements, including the openings to China and to the Arabs and the initiation of "detente."

The "tour de force" of the disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria are attributable above all to his personal negotiating skill.

Another point of agreement is that Dr. Kissinger has gathered into his own hands all the strands of control of American foreign policy; first as head of the National Security Council, later as Secretary of State as well.

The Cabinet reshuffle that cost Dr. Kissinger some subcommittee chairmanships on the council did not diminish his power, because it also eliminated his rival, Defence Secretary James R. Schlesinger.

President Ford sees more people now but continues, as before, to take "the doctor's" guidance on foreign policy it is believed here.

His supporters argue concentration of power is a necessary part of the secretary's "global approach." This one man who has established personal relationships with leaders around the globe is best suited, they argue, to make the secret global trade-offs that are necessary to restrict Moscow's outward thrust.

Only he and perhaps Joseph Sisco and Mr. Sonnenfeldt know the relationship between the Paris Agreement on Vietnam in 1972 and the Middle East war in 1973, and the Helsinki Agreement in 1975 and Soviet restraint in the Middle East and penetration in Angola the same year, not to mention the future of SALT, and of the continent of Africa.

Critics see in such centralisation of power an inability or failure of the secretary to delegate responsibility.

And because the secretary is busy elsewhere on major issues there is sometimes a lack of policy on lesser issues, so U.S. diplomats may have to negotiate "blind."

Even on major issues, the secretary's effectiveness has been greatly reduced because he has lost the confidence of colleagues, Congress and the public, critics say. This lack has led to his defeat in such a key issue as the supply of arms to anticommunists in Angola.

Why has he lost the confidence? Dr. Kissinger himself, and the loyal and respected State Department official Robert McCloskey, who handles the secretary's congressional liaison activities, have explanations:

They say Dr. Kissinger spends an extraordinary one-third of his time when in Washington on Capitol Hill, talking to senators and congressmen, but that the nature of Congress has changed.

The traditional organisation by which a few key legislators could determine how the others voted has broken down, and they are now divided into complicated, interlocking special-interest groups.

Say what you will, they add with a touch of pride, but the senators and congressmen want more than ever, to get their foreign policy guidance from Dr. Kissinger personally.

"Nonsense," replies such an astute observer as Carl Marcy, the former director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"They fawn over Henry just because he has concentrated so much power in his own hands. But that doesn't mean they trust him."

Mentioned most often as reasons for distrust are the secretary's proclivity for keeping things secret so that his colleagues, legislators, and the public have developed the habit of suspecting he is covering something up, holding something back, and not telling the whole truth.

Richard Pearl, legislative assistant to Dr. Kissinger for Senator Henry Jackson (and as such, admittedly, not entirely objective), recalls the time when one U.S. ambassador to Turkey was told make an official protest about

something, while Dr. Kissinger in Washington told the Turkish ambassador not to worry, that the U.S. understood.

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officers than any previous secretary."

According to Mr. Sonnenfeldt, these 20 or 25 mostly career people, who sit on the sixth and seventh floors of the State Department, share "substantial pieces of the action."

They have, in most cases, been promoted from lower ranks over the heads of their fellows because their ideas, articulate expression, or activism, had caught the secretary's eye.

Among the examples he points out are Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Arthur A. Hartmann, who was brought home for this appointment from his post as deputy chief of mission in Brussels, and Thomas Enders, formerly an embassy secretary in Cambodia, whom Kissinger named Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs and just recently ambassador to Canada.

Few would deny the merits of these and others whom Dr. Kissinger has favoured with swift rises to prominence. But here again critics complain too much power is in the hands of Dr. Kissinger's close aides.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt admits the secretary can be "autocratic, domineering, and impatient," but he contends that at staff meetings Dr. Kissinger combines these qualities with engaging qualities of democracy, as in a university seminar, inviting ideas from all.

But others who have not enjoyed the secretary's favour, like Robert Newman, former ambassador to Morocco, who ends his service with the department this month, see him very differently.

"Part of the trouble," he says, "is that when everything becomes an 'ego trip' you have only success and failure, with nothing in between." He detects in the secretary's conduct of policy "a lack of steadiness and ability to hold to a course."

Another former ambassador describes a meeting of mission chiefs from the Persian Gulf at which the secretary asked for reports on certain subjects and then concluded the Gulf sheikdoms were not interested in Palestine.

Only one man, Robert Paganelli, the youthful ambassador to Qatar, piped up to advise him emphatically to the contrary, that the Palestine issue was indeed a basic motivation in the policies of all the Gulf sheikdoms.

After the secretary had left, Mr. Sisco, according to the ambassador, asked Mr. Paganelli why he had contradicted the secretary.

"You shouldn't have done that," he was quoted as having said. "You could see the secretary didn't like it."



Henry A. Kissinger — losing confidence?

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## Fraser urges lower EEC tariffs on primary products

CANBERRA, May 26 (AFP) — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser today urged Britain to help break down the European Economic Community barriers to agricultural imports from Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Fraser told a meeting of senior officials of the Commonwealth that Australia had been heartened by Britain's vow on joining the Common Market that it would lead the European Economic Community to outward and constructive roles in world affairs and away from a conception of a narrow and selfish trading bloc.

"The EEC whose trading strength in industrial products is second to none, advocates reduction of tariff barriers on manufactured goods," he said. "At the same time, it raises artificial barriers, so immense against primary products in competition with theirs that few nations can penetrate them."

## British April unemployment figures discouraging

LONDON, May 25, (AFP). — Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rose in Britain in the past month, although the actual figure was down, the ministry of labour announced today.

The actual number of jobless fell by 9,291 to 1,271,826 or 5.5 per cent of the available labour force. But the seasonally-adjusted jobless rose 16,300 following a 7,200 April rise and a 5,700 March drop. The March reduction was the first for two years.

The jobs vacant position, which had been improving took a turn for the worse.

The trade unions have laid down the reduction of unemployment as a condition for acceptance of the government's wage curb programme.

## Chavan: Canadian nuclear ban "a warning to all developing nations"

NEW DELHI, May 26 (R). — Canada's action in ending nuclear cooperation with India was a warning that developed nations might deny the benefits of technology to the Third World, External Affairs Minister Yeshwantrao Chavan said.

The Canadian abrogation of its

living and lower their costs." "We eagerly await the plain evidence of British influence in the EEC which was so emphatically promised to us as a great contribution to a better and freer world."

He said that if this could happen Britain's view that its membership of the EEC would enable it to play a more constructive role in Commonwealth affairs would be validated. If not, then the Commonwealth would not have been strengthened by British participation in the European Community.

He pointed out that many of the Commonwealth's member nations were exporters of primary products.

## Bangladesh team to negotiate Saudi, UAE aid

DACCA, May 26, (AFP). — Two high-powered delegations will leave here early next month to explore possibilities of economic cooperation between Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia and with the United Arab Emirates, it was learned here Tuesday.

The move will follow up discussions which General Ziaur Rahman, army chief of staff and deputy chief martial law administrator, had with leaders to those countries during his recent tour abroad.

On his way home, Gen. Ziaur Rahman stopped in Riyadh and had talks with King Khaled and other Saudi Arabian leaders concerning Saudi Arabian participation in Bangladesh's economic development.

King Khaled, who had accepted the general's invitation to visit Bangladesh, showed keen interest in economic expansion. The president of the Islamic Development Bank also assured that the bank would help to finance Bangladesh projects.

The Bangladesh team, which will leave for Abu Dhabi, will also talk about areas of economic cooperation between this country and the United Arab Emirates.

nuclear assistance treaties was "a warning to all developing countries," he told parliament.

Mr. Chavan said the decision was a definite indication of a new trend in advanced countries "to make it more difficult for developing countries to participate in and benefit from the technological revolution."

India did not believe in nuclear weapons, he said, but "we do not want to give up our right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

Mr. Chavan's remarks in the Rajya Sabha (upper house) debate on India's foreign policy followed his statement last week of regret and disappointment at the Canadian ban and notice that the government was considering its implications.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said last week that Canada will make permanent its suspension of nuclear cooperation with India, which followed India's explosion of a nuclear device in May, 1974.



THE ELECTRIC RICKSHAW — Demonstrated at the International Electrical Exhibition, Birmingham is this new British four-seater prototype electric car, the 'Rickshaw', designed for the international leisure market. The 'Rickshaw' is powered by standard heavy-duty batteries and has a top speed on level roads of 48 km/h with a designed range of 80 km. It will climb a 1 in 5 gradient and has a turning circle of 7.62 m. The standard motor is 5.5 hp and a higher rated 7.5 hp motor can easily be fitted. Final drive is by means of a cog belt drive through a normal drive shaft. The new car and its planned variations use the same welded steel tubular chassis. Almost all the mechanical components are "off the shelf" production automotive parts which are readily available with world-wide servicing facilities.

## Gold delays normalisation of Czech-U.S. relations

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (CSM) — Czechoslovakia has earmarked \$3.7 billion for the purchase of Western industrial equipment under its 1976-1980 plan and it would like to spend a "high percentage" of it on American technology.

But delay in signing an agreement initiated here in 1974 that would have started a full normalisation of relations between Prague and Washington may prompt the Czechs to shop elsewhere.

On the U.S. side the agreement included Czechoslovak settlement of American claims to compensation for nationalised property.

For Prague it meant return of 18 tons of gold bullion taken by the Nazis in World War II, recovered in Western Germany, and held in American custody ever since, even though the other two custodians, Britain and France, have long since urged its release.

Completion of the agreement was thwarted by an '11th hour' Senate amendment demanding renegotiation to secure a claims settlement in full and blocking return of the gold until that was reached.

The result has been a delay in other areas of "normalisation," including a ratification of a consular agreement giving the United States a consulate in Bratislava, the Slovak capital, and a cultural exchange programme.

There has been a steady drop in U.S. Czechoslovak trade after the promising start of the early 1970s. The Prague government feels "let down" about what has happened. In terms of percentage of debt to be paid, its claims offer exceeded those reached by Washington with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Poland, Yugoslavia and more recently, Romania, have been accorded "most favoured nation" status in trade with the United States, but it is still withheld from Czechoslovakia.

Last year matters were complicated by a lawsuit filed in the U.S. seeking a court ruling for the Czech bullion to be sold to pay off American claimants.

For Prague, this gold always has

represented a "moral and ethical" question. Most Czechoslovaks endorse that view regardless of their feelings toward the present government.

The lawsuit was contested by the State Department, with support from Britain and France, and was thrown out by the Washington district court. That ruling has been appealed, but both American and Czech officials seem confident the appeal must fail.

Unless the gold is released speedily, neither normalisation nor otherwise rosy prospects of trade and business has much hope of advancing.

U.S. Embassy officials here point hopefully to discussions recently started on the cultural agreement and an American proposal, now

awaiting Czechoslovak reply, to abolish the territorial "closed areas" mutually established during the cold war.

"The Czechs are being reasonable and sensible," a senior embassy officer said.

"They are interested in an agreement, and we have, in fact, secured as good or better settlement from them as from any of the countries involved in such claims over nationalised properties."

Next month, 35 major U.S. corporations will be represented in Prague for a meeting of the Council of Economic Cooperation set up between respective chambers of commerce. Both sides are counting on the obstacles blocking the normalisation agreement being negotiated by the end of the year.

## French rancour at further possible "white elephant"

PARIS, France (CSM) — Concorde, France and America. They tell the 15,000 Concorde workers that their jobs depend on the Paris-U.S. flights.

The majority of the people of France appear already to have classed Concorde with a long list of achievements where outstanding technical brilliance did not bring the expected result.

The Suez Canal, which passed to the British and finally to the Egyptians; de Lesseps' Panama Canal which ended in financial disaster; the impregnable Maginot Line; Europe's largest and most advanced slaughterhouse at La Villette in Paris, which had to be completely scrapped four years ago.

Also the world's longest and fastest cruise ship, christened by Mrs. Charles de Gaulle in 1960 and mothballed last year; Europe's most modern steel and port complex at Fos on the Mediterranean, now in serious if temporary difficulty; and the plan of the late 1960s for the world's greatest commercial centre, now only a 90-foot hole in the heart of Paris.

Only the Eiffel Tower, for many years the world's highest structure, has fulfilled every dream.

Certain businessmen and politicians are taking an "I told you so" position. They argued vigorously from the beginning that under present conditions or aeronautical science and world travel the Concorde could be only an economic disaster.

One such politician was Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, author of "The American Challenge" and formerly leader of the Radicals. All the predictions of this group have been proved correct by the fact that not one Concorde has yet been sold (except the nine obligatorily taken by the British and French state-owned airlines) and that the 16 under construction may be the last.

The final school of thought at present, quite obviously gaining strength month by month, is that the entire air industry is today

Popular though such attacks have been with some journalists and some politicians, serious support has been found only among the Communists, for whom any wedge is good enough to drive between

## Miki holds on to party leadership

TOKYO, May 26 (AFP) — Prime Minister Takeo Miki said today he would remain in office to take the responsibility for investigating the Lockheed payoff scandal despite pressure from his party to oust him.

He told a press conference that the solution to the political turbulence over the scandal would be "the settlement of accounts of my long political career."

"I cannot cast off my responsibilities to uncover the scandal and to serve the people's right to know the truth," he added.

Mr. Miki said he could not give in to moves by rival factions in his liberal-democratic party to strip him of the premiership coupled with chairmanship of the ruling party.

"Some say that the party will fail to win the general election under my leadership," he said. "But I do not think so."

"As head of the party, I believe I have to close up differences between my view and other party members' views (as to electioneering)."

Mr. Miki's rivals within have formed a coalition under the party's vice-chairman, Etsusaburo Shiina, to replace Mr. Miki in anticipation of a general election required by the constitution to be held by the end of this year.

Mr. Shiina reportedly contends that Mr. Miki is too weak a premier and had failed to get key

conservative-backed legislators through the just-ended Diet session.

Mr. Miki's leadership is not enough to close ranks among the factions in his party and reform the party to regain public trust in time for the general election, Mr. Shiina says.

## IEA director: new oil embargo would not be as effective

NEW YORK, May 25, (AP) — If a new petroleum shortage developed because of a Middle East conflict or other crisis, International Energy Agency (IEA) could start distributing available oil to its members in a matter of weeks, IEA director Ulf Lantze said in an interview today.

He predicted to the New York Times that the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will only order "a mild rise" in the crude oil price at meeting in Bali this week.

But Mr. Lantze, a West German, warned that "awareness of the energy problem is slipping in industrial countries."

They would be helpless in face of a price increase when world consumption has caught up with production, he pointed out.

An American expert close to the IAE told the Times that Lantze's statement about shipping oil in two weeks was somewhat premature. The sharing of oil in Paris is still in a preliminary stage, the U.S. source said.

The IEA director complained that the price control on natural gas in the United States was encouraging consumption of and discouraging research to substitute fuels.

## Swiss delegation visits Saudi Arabia

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 25 (R) — Swiss Economics Minister Ernst Brugger left here today at the head of a 30-member delegation on a one-week visit to Saudi Arabia.

A ministry spokesman said Mr. Brugger would take part in the first session of a new joint Saudi-Swiss commission on economic co-operation opening in Riyadh tomorrow.

Mr. Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al-Qusaibi, minister of industry and electricity, will head the Saudi delegation to the commission.

Mr. Brugger accompanied by National Bank President Fritz Leutwiler, will also discuss closer Swiss cooperation with Saudi Arabia on industrial projects envisaged in the latest Saudi development plan, the spokesman said.

Mr. Leutwiler and a top Swiss trading official, Mr. Paul Jolles, visited Saudi Arabia just over a year ago for talks with commercial and financial leaders.

Switzerland's exports to Saudi Arabia last year went up by 57 per cent on 1974, and reached 284.2 million francs (about 63 million sterling), according to official figures.

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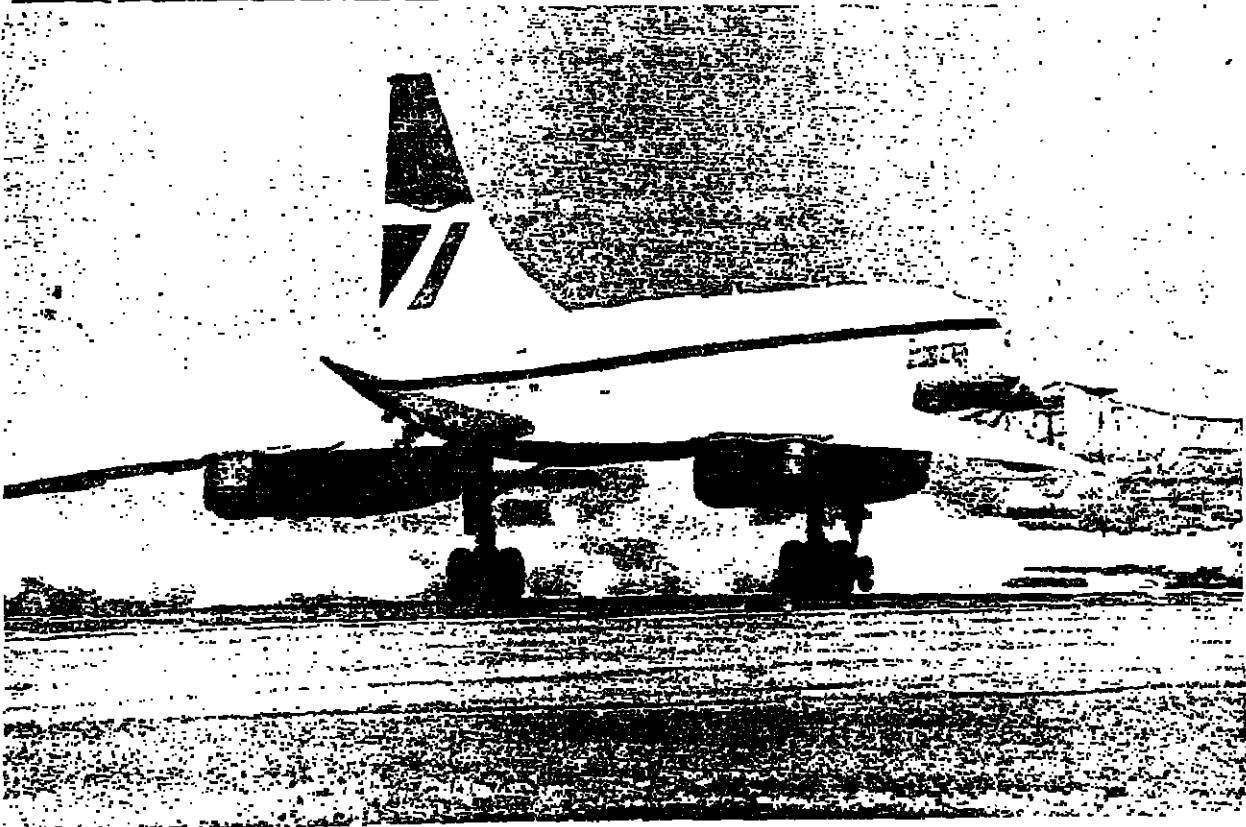
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A Concorde lands at Boston's Logan Airport.



# Montreal Olympic Games: an opportunity to excel

If the 1976 Summer Olympic Games be held in Montreal as scheduled between July 17 and August 1, or will they be delayed because of construction difficulties? Two key people he answers to these questions: H. E. Roger Rousseau, President and Commissioner General of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (COJO), and Mr. Marcel Deschamps, Director General of the 1976 Olympics Radio and Television Organisation (ORTO). They were both interviewed in Montreal recently by Times correspondent Lina Gress, who sent the following

are expected every day.

The Olympic village alone will house 10,000 to 12,000 people.

The whole complex looks like a small country, and yet many of the events, like rowing, canoeing and archery, will take place on other premises.

On the speculation that the Olympic Games will not be held on time, and that they would have either to be postponed or be held in a different country altogether, Mr. Rousseau said:

"The press has been following us very closely, in order to have a good daily story and to create suspense. Today, if a reporter reads what he wrote months ago, he will find out that he did not need to pressure us into being ready."

He also said: "Having presented our new emblem to the world, we must now bring it to life, give it a spirit worthy of our highest ideals."

The emblem for the Games of

the XXI Olympiad represents the human element stressed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics.

The podium, at the top, indicates the crowning glory for the winners, and also represents the graphic interpretation of the letter "M", the first letter of Montreal.

At the heart of the emblem, the simplicity and the dignity of the Olympic stadium's track imply man's faith in an ideal.

Finally, the five Olympic rings, representing the five continents, denote universal brotherhood.

In this era of satellite communications, where abbreviations take the place of a full name, the Organising Committee of the 1976 Olympic Games has been given an apt identification: COJO 76.

This acronym will be seen regularly during "Rendez-vous 76."

The Olympic Games more and more belong to the whole world. In the past, one had to pay travel expenses, hotel accommodations and the price of a ticket, which meant that only people who would afford it could see the Olympics.

In view of the global nature of the Games, the idea came to charge each national television network a certain sum in order to obtain the right of transmission for its own country.

"We have tried to put these games on a self-financing basis by issuing coins and stamps along with the cost of the television rights," Mr. Rousseau said.

"We at COJO tried to make the world understand that for these games—if they want to survive, and they must survive—the cost should be spread around since the cost is very heavy for one city alone to bear," he explained.

To provide the world with the television signal, a special Organisation for Radio and Television coverage for the 1976 Olympics (ORTO) was organised.

ORTO will present the world with the greatest venture in communications between people: it will transmit the Olympic spectacle to more than one billion people: victory, defeat, effort and participation. "The Olympics have become the television games", the phrase is no longer a new one, said Mr. Deschamps.

"Our role is to provide the international signals from each of the 89 venues of the Games and to make them accessible to all accredited broadcasters for worldwide coverage and transmission", Mr. Deschamps added.

Each venue will be equipped with electronic cameras as well as additional equipment such as videotape facilities for repeats and slow motion.

"This flexible array of equipment will provide what we consider to be a very dynamic and human coverage of the Games", Mr. Deschamps explained.

The venues will also offer facilities for more than 700 commentators. The commentary positions will be linked by 36 separate video circuits and 4,500 radio circuits. There will also be facilities for off tube commentary in addition to unilateral broadcasting facilities.

For the first time in the history of Olympic coverage, an "auto-camera" will be used to provide an effective and dramatic picture to the viewer.

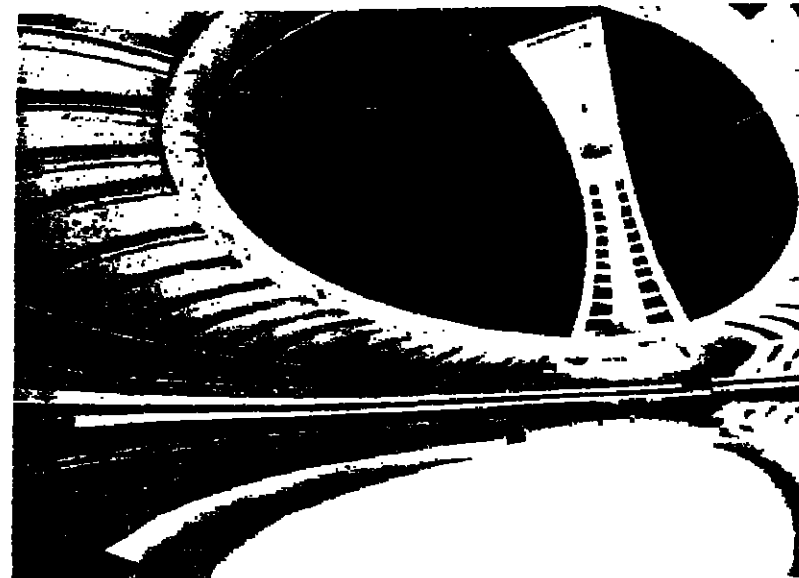
The auto-camera will be only one element in covering cycling events, the road marathon, and the opening ceremony. Thanks to the auto-camera, the Olympic flame will for the first time, be shown coming from outside the stadium right into its place inside the stadium.

As for the technical details of the auto-camera: the electronic camera on an automobile films the event & the auto-camera video signals are sent to a helicopter which follows the car at an altitude of 300 metres. The helicopter in turn relays the video signals to a nearby communication base. The signals are then sent to a mobile unit, and finally to the main broadcasting centre that, through a transmission tower, transmits the image to the home.

For additional coverage the helicopter also carries its own camera which is used for overall shots of an event. Several fixed cameras at strategic points complete the system.

The worldwide signal will be fed to the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean Satellites through fixed and mobile earth stations in Canada.

A song contest is being orga-



The main Olympic stadium with its "unfinished tower."

nised in coordination with the 1976 Olympics. The contest aims at finding songs which may be sung throughout the world. After the closing ceremony, in remembrance of the 1976 Games.

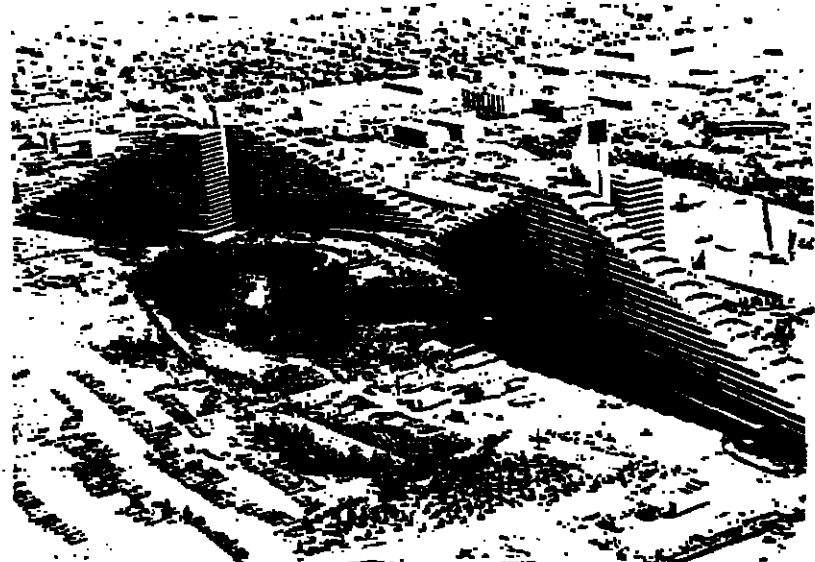
The contest started in April and will go on through July.

At the end of the closing ceremony on August 1, the winning song will be announced and will be broadcasted throughout the world.

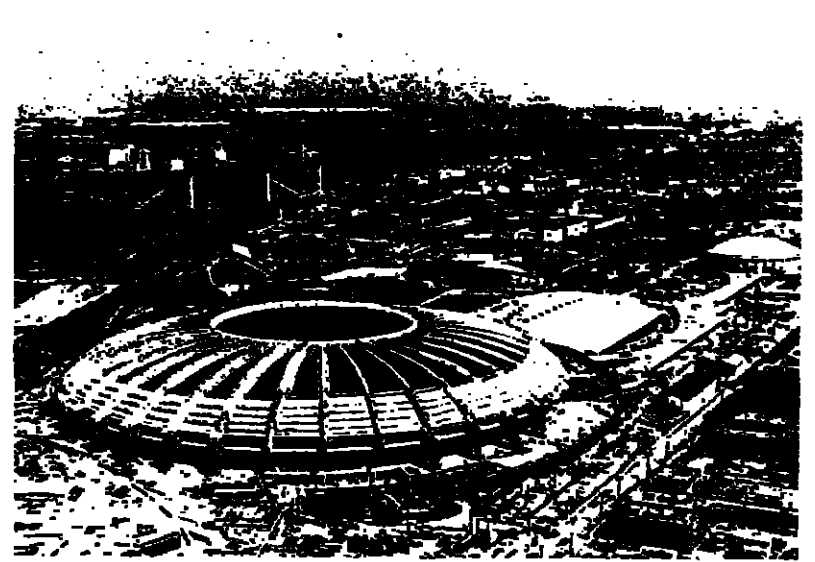
Mr. Rousseau referred to the famous "Sayonara" song associated with the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, and he hopes the 1976 Montreal Olympics song will be equally successful.

The beaver, honoured as a Canadian symbol and appearing on coins and stamps, was chosen to be a symbol for these Olympics.

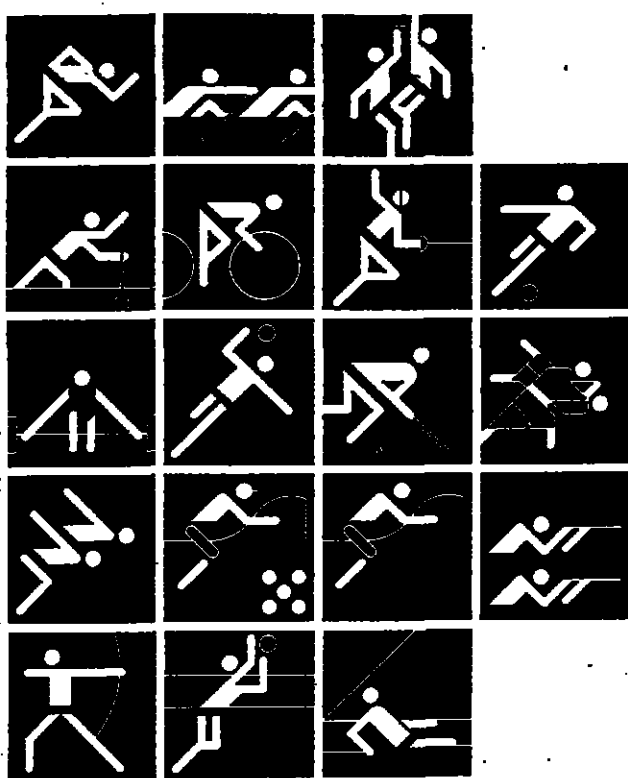
"The stylized block beaver that appears on 1976 Olympic Games posters is girdled by a red band which symbolises the ribbons of the Olympics."



The Olympic village



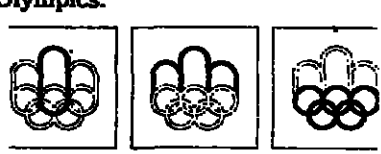
Olympic park



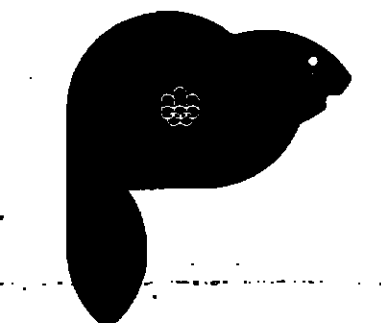
Mr. Rousseau



Mr. Deschamps



Official symbol of the Montreal Olympic Games



Amik, mascot of the Montreal Games

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8:30 Quiz programme  
9:15 Play  
Channel 6:  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 Adam's rib  
9:10 Clayhanger  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Sixth sense

## Amman Airport

23.45 Muscat  
Arrivals:  
9.45 Beirut (MEA)  
10.30 Rome  
11.00 Cairo  
11.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca  
13.00 Aqaba (SA)  
13.05 London (BA)  
13.15 Kuwait (KAC)  
13.20 Paris  
15.00 Muscat  
15.45 Damascus (SA)  
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ):  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 News Reports  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio magazine  
14.30 Play of the week  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's choice  
18.30 Pop music  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 News reports  
19.30 Sign off

## Market Prices

Apples (golden): 120-160  
Apples (starken): 120-200  
Apples (double red): 200-280  
Bananas: 130-170  
Bell pepper: 80-120  
Cauliflower: 100-130  
Carrots (yellow): 40-60  
Cucumber (small): 130-170  
Cucumbers (large): 60-100  
Cherry: 120-160  
Eggplant (small): 80-120  
Eggplant (large): 80-120  
Grape leaves: 120-150  
Green beans: 100-140  
Garlic (dry): 80-120  
Hot Pepper: 70-100  
Lemon: 80-130  
Horse beans: 35-50  
Marrow: 40-70  
Marrow (local): 70-100  
Marrow (small): 50-70  
Orange: 140-170  
Onions (local): 60-80  
Onions (imported): 60-80  
Okra: 300-500  
Potatoes (local): 80-110  
Peas: 120-150  
Spinach: 60-80  
Tangerines: 70-100  
Tomatoes: 60-80  
Wild cucumbers: 70-100

## Tonight's Emergencies

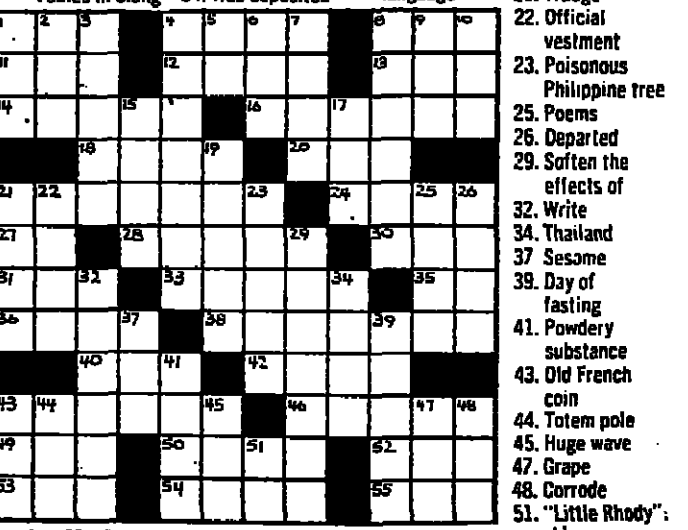
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1. English letters  
4. Polish measure  
8. Eccentric rotating piece  
11. Brutally frank  
12. Chilean proletarian  
13. Treat  
14. Tough cotton cloth  
15. Urge  
18. Average  
20. Card game  
21. Triumph  
24. Cultivate  
27. See  
28. Left  
30. Author of "Fables in Slang"

**DOWN**  
31. West Indian sorcery  
33. Watchful guardian  
35. Type measure  
36. Tooth of a gearwheel  
40. Blur  
42. Fraud  
43. Expatriates  
46. Permeate  
49. Spiteful woman  
50. Of aircraft  
52. Walk on the moon  
53. Shoshonean Indian  
54. Was deposited

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**  
55. Squealer  
6. And so forth  
7. Implement  
8. Dome  
9. Enzyme  
10. Honey  
15. New star  
17. Grimace  
19. Bishop's headdress  
21. Trudge  
22. Official vestment  
23. Poisonous Philippine tree  
25. Poems  
26. Departed  
29. Soften the effects of  
32. Write  
34. Thailand  
37. Sesame  
39. Day of fasting  
41. Powdery substance  
43. Old French coin  
44. Totem pole  
45. Huge wave  
47. Grape  
48. Corrode  
51. "Little Rhody" abbr.



## EEC states reach unified position on debts at UNCTAD

NAIROBI, May 26 (R). — European Common Market countries today agreed on a joint position on debts owed by Third World countries, one of the major stumbling blocks at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here, EEC delegates said.

But they were still deadlocked on the other main area of disagreement, the issue of financing buffer stocks of commodities to stabilize prices.

Delegates said the Common Market position was likely to be accepted by other developed non-Communist nations. But they said the position fell well short of demands by developing countries, which want a general rescheduling of debts including write-offs for the poorest nations.

After 24 hours of hard bargaining on both issues, the EEC nine agreed there should be an end-of-the-year deadline for working out

guidelines to deal with individual debt problems.

They also agreed these discussions should be an appropriate international forum. Delegates said the nine wanted the debt problem to be taken up at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation, known as the "north-south dialogue."

When agreement was finally reached, delighted Common Market delegates applauded so loudly that their clapping could be heard outside the meeting room.

The unresolved commodity issue concerns the developing countries' demand for a common fund to finance buffer stocks.

Most of the community are ready to examine the idea with a view to starting negotiations on it within two years.

Britain and West Germany have not agreed, and the delegates of both sought fresh instructions from their governments today.

The British want to get negotiations on specific commodities started and look at the possibilities for a common fund later. The

West Germans oppose the common fund, but are prepared to consider some form of "clearing house" to link financial arrangements made on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

With the conference due to end on Friday, a united approach by the nine could clear the way for agreement among the rest of the industrialised states, and allow them to make an offer to the developing nations.

If the nine reach a joint position on commodities, the next hurdle would be to win over the United States and Japan to some form of commitment.

A leading delegate from the developing countries' camp said today that from what he had heard of the proposals likely to come from the rich countries, they did not stand much chance of acceptance.

The developing countries want a firm commitment to negotiations on the common fund, which would progress in parallel with negotiations on individual commodity agreements.

## USSR, Angola sign friendship declaration

MOSCOW, May 26 (Agencies) — Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento left here today for visits to Leningrad and Alma Ata in Kazakhstan after two days of official talks with Kremlin leaders, Tass news agency reported.

He earlier signed a friendship and cooperation declaration with Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Tass said the Angolan and Soviet leaders also signed a trade agreement and protocols on establishing trade missions in each other's capitals.

Agreements on economic and technical cooperation, fisheries and merchant shipping, were signed, as well, the agency added.

The signing followed Mr. do Nascimento's talks yesterday with Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov and Mr. Kosygin.

Mr. do Nascimento was seen off today by Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Ustinov and Boris Ponomarev, the Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

## Everybody wins in U.S. primaries

(Continued from page 1) ential in the party, believed the nomination was still far from decided.

President Ford said today that his victories yesterday showed that he was the only Republican candidate capable of winning the nation-wide presidential election next November.

He contended that his rival Mr. Reagan was only popular in certain regions.

## Typhoon Olga continues to take its costly toll

MANILA, May 26 (AFP) — The typhoon death toll today mounted to 68 as authorities sped up relief work for some 602,000 people affected by the worst flood to hit the Philippines since 1972.

As President Ferdinand Marcos ordered intensified relief operations flood water burst through a huge dam in Zamboanga province north-west of Manila inundating 10 towns, sweeping away 400 houses, and killing four people, latest government reports said.

Yesterday waters 17 feet deep swept through several villages in Pampanga province, where a dike was damaged and a major river overflowed.

## Qadhafi says media campaign against Egypt is ended

TRIPOLI, May 26 (AFP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said here today that Libyan news media have broken their news propaganda campaign against Egypt, the Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) has reported.

Press campaigns carried on by both Egypt and Libya "only serve the interests of imperialism," Col. Qadhafi said.

Col. Qadhafi chairman of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, said the Libyan campaign had stopped when he received a message from the Egyptian and Libyan student unions.

Mr. Marcos, who called an emergency meeting last night of senior civilian and military officials ordered a tightening of government expenditures in order to save 500 million pesos (\$67 million) he said would be needed to rehabilitate victims of Typhoon Olga.

A wide area of Luzon Island, in northern Philippines, suffered the brunt of the week-old floods, rains and winds.

Today several northern provinces were still being battered by the typhoon's tailwinds as Olga remained practically stationary in the China Sea, weathermen reported.

The Philippine government said the sum total of refugees who had sought aid in evacuation centres stood at 240,929 this morning.

In central Luzon, where several dikes were breached by flood torrents, has been hit hardest.

The navy today dispatched 19 amphibious vehicles to the area to rescue flood victims some of whom were trapped in the rooftops of their houses. Helicopters were also being used but bad weather turned them away yesterday.

Mr. Marcos has initially estimated the damage throughout Luzon to be about 100 million pesos (\$13 million).

## Deportees report 5,000 Palestinians in Israel jails

LONDON, May 26 (R) — A group of Palestinians today accused the Israeli authorities of torturing political prisoners in the occupied West Bank and jailing 5,000 people.

The Palestinians, expelled from the Israeli-occupied territories, held a press conference here to explain Israeli violations of Palestinian rights.

They include Abdul Jawad Salah, a former Mayor of the West Bank town of Al Bireh and a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) executive. He is the first PLO executive member to visit Britain and plans to meet government officials here to renew a demand for Britain to recognise the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

A 32-year-old Palestinian schoolteacher from Al Bireh, Mrs. Lutfia Hawari, told a press conference that she had been detained since 1967 and tortured by electric shocks.



BATTLEGROUND — Greek armoured cars in downtown Athens Tuesday charge demonstrators protesting a controversial government proposed labour bill. (AP wirephoto).

## Iran warns of communist intervention in the Gulf

LONDON, May 26 (R). — Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari today gave a warning against any outside communist intervention in the Gulf region.

Speaking at the ministerial council of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), he coupled this with a reminder that any such intervention could result in interruption of oil supplies, on which Western economies were so heavily dependent.

Mr. Khalatbari pointed to the example of recent events in Southern Africa, where he said an unfortunate situation had developed. He was evidently referring to the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola in support of the MPLA in the civil war.

Mr. Khalatbari said the events in Southern Africa could be repeated in "our immediate neighbourhood with disastrous consequences, not only for the littoral states of the Gulf but for the entire free world, which depends so heavily on the free flow of oil from this region."

It was imperative, he said, that the states on the borders of the Gulf should remain vigilant.

He told the meeting that Iran believed the maintenance of peace and security in the strategic area of the Gulf was essential, especially since the recent developments in the Indian Ocean had assumed an important security consideration.

This was an obvious reference to the continued build-up of the Soviet navy in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

"The responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean rests primarily with the littoral states," he added.

In order to promote cooperation for the preservation of peace and security, thus guaranteeing the freedom of navigation in the Gulf, Iran had taken steps to contact all coastal states so that the areas where such cooperation was feasible could be delineated.

## Calm returns after violent demonstrations in Athens

ATHENS, May 26 (R) — Greek security authorities said today 51 of the 189 demonstrators arrested after yesterday's riots here were still held today and about 30 of them were charged by a public prosecutor.

They will be tried by a civil court later this week on various charges including injuring policemen, damaging property and disturbing the peace.

The riots, in which a worker was killed and about 100 people were injured, broke out after a march by 4,000 protesting against parliament's approval of a government bill which bans unofficial strikes by workers not belonging to recognised trade unions.

The bill is now being debated in detail by parliament.

At one point demonstrators fired shots at police who used tear gas and made repeated charges. Rioters threw stones, lit barricades, overturned cars and fires in the streets.

The city was calm today & employees of banks, department stores and foreign airlines were at work after this two-day strike.

But several small trade unions continued the stoppage in protest against the bill which claim restricts their professional rights, including the right to strike for political reasons.

The government said the bill was within its right to table and termed as imperious demands by the trade unions opposition parties for its withdrawal.

The government has accused the Greek Communist Party the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Mr. Andreas Papandreu of having instigated yesterday's clashes.

Both parties have rejected allegations and accused the other of causing the violence and bloodshed.

Today, Mr. Papandreu called on the government to provide evidence supporting its allegations. He said it was not replying to a comment by Mr. Papandreu who said Mr. Papandreu had come dangerous for the country because of his irresponsible attitude.

Greek newspapers today called that yesterday's incidents the work of agents provocateurs and extreme organisations.

Most blamed police for the tough when it was not necessary mainly at the start of the demonstration by the strikers, wanted to march to parliament.

Ta Nea and Elef Theron both of the opposition, the police allowed the demonstrators later to damage shops and light fires and put up barriers in the centre of Athens.

They said police could have dispersed the demonstrators without using water from fire engines without hurting anybody.

Turning to international affairs, he denounced the present state of world economic relations and proposed again as he had done a few days ago in Pyongyang, an international conference of non-aligned countries "to establish a more just economic world order."

## China, Pakistan stress friendly relations

PEKING, May 26 (AFP) — China which recently decided to normalise relations with India, today expressed its wish to "strengthen and develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with the south Asian countries."

Prime Minister Hua Ku-feng, speaking at a banquet he gave for visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said he was pleased about the new links between Pakistan and Bangladesh and about Pakistan's "positive efforts for normalising relations" with India and Afghanistan.

Mr. Hua whose government decided in mid-April to re-establish normal diplomatic relations with India after a 14 year "freeze" added: "These are all welcome developments."

Mr. Bhutto said Pakistan too wanted "peaceful and friendly relations with all the countries of south Asia."

But although he decided recently to resume diplomatic relations with India, which had been broken off in 1971, he reaffirmed Pakistan's position on the problem of Jammu-Kashmir.

The Pakistani Premier went on to say that his country would "sincerely like to close the chapter of conflicts and confrontations in south Asia."

Turning to international affairs, he denounced the present state of world economic relations and proposed again as he had done a few days ago in Pyongyang, an international conference of non-aligned countries "to establish a more just economic world order."

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market fell after initial steadiness Wednesday, with sentiment affected by the trend in government stocks which eased following fears of higher U.S. interest rates. Long dated loans lost up to one point, while shorts fell by up to 1/2 point.

Leading industrials saw losses of 3p to 9p in moderate trading. Shipbuilders were affected by news of delays to the nationalisation bill and had falls of up to 12p.

Oils were off the bottom in places, but still fell up to 9p while banks eased by around 8p to 10p.

Mining shares improved after the higher gold bullion price while Australians remained mixed to easier.

Falls of 8p to 13p were recorded by ICI, Fisons, Glaxo, GKN, Tubes, Beecham and Unilever. Smaller losses of 3p to 6p were seen in Bowater, Reed, GEC, Plessey, Dunlop and Courtauld. Marks turned an earlier penny rise into a 2p fall among slightly easier stores.

Gold producers saw rises of up to 50p at the close after the sharply higher gold bullion price.

## WALL STREET REPORT

The market lacked direction Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average lost about three points.

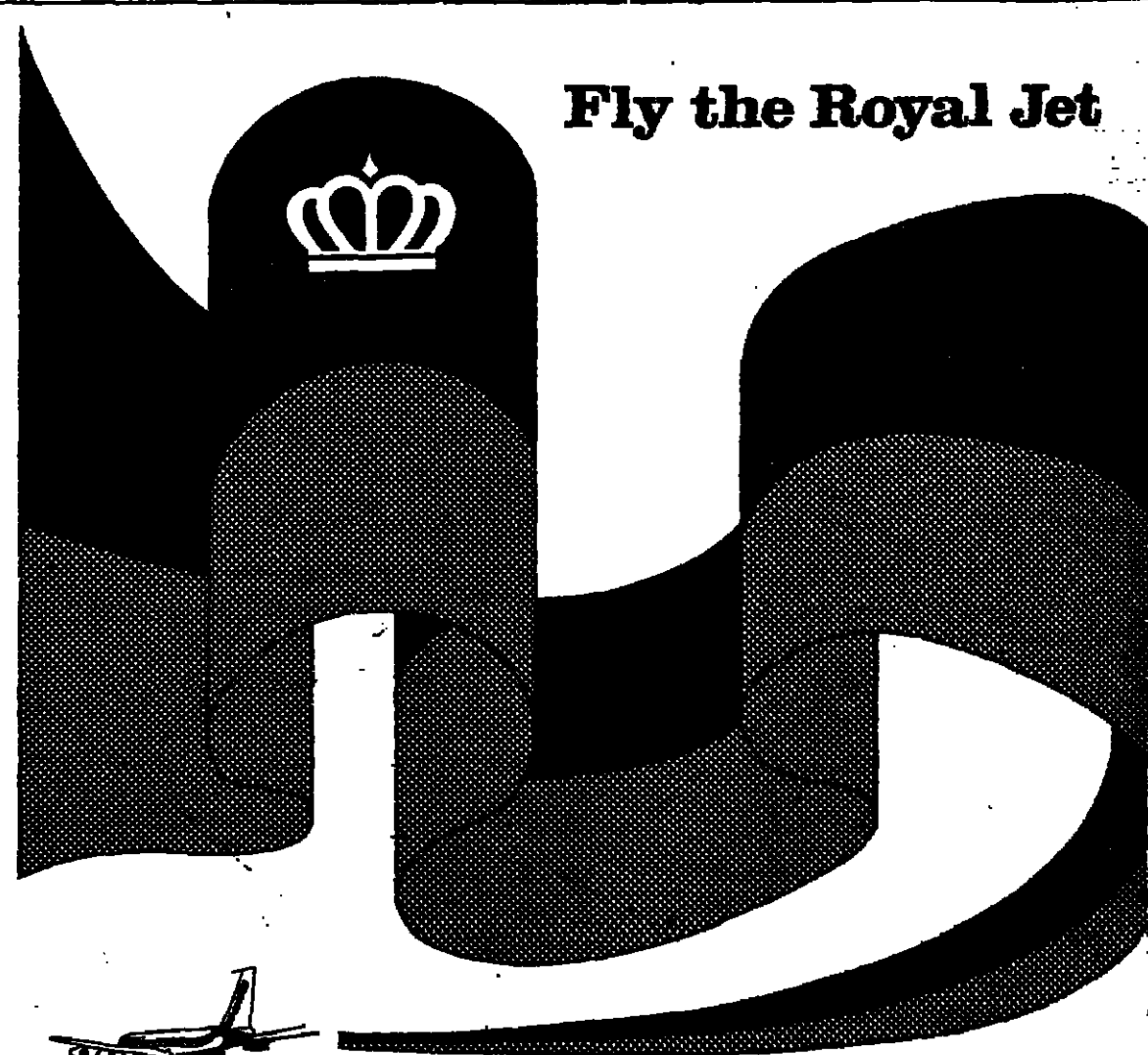
The volume of transactions was smaller. The index, several points lower in the middle of the day, had regained the lost ground one hour before the close but declined again during the last hour.

Investors have remained cautious since the Federal Reserve tightened its credit policy.

The outstanding events of the day however were a loss of 2-1/2 at 78 for US Steel, who announced a sale of 400 million of debentures, and of 5-5/8 for Dow Chemical at 102-1/2. The company said yesterday after the close its profits would not show a significant increase during the 2nd quarter.

At the close the industrial average shows at 968.63, a loss of 3.06 points; transp at 212.02, a gain of 0.04; utilities at 84.80, a gain of 0.28. 17,750,000 shares changed hands of which 3,240,100 during the last hour.

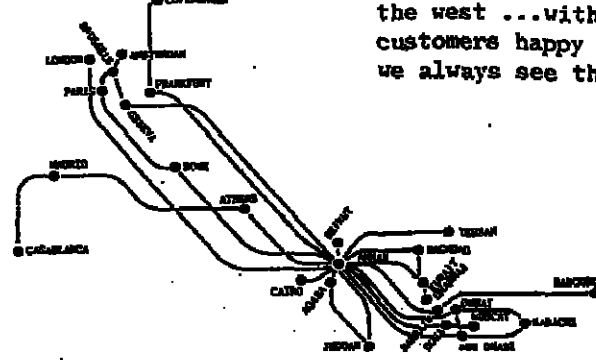
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